principle as the tribes of the Bowery, in reeder that, besides gratifying such interest, sture historians should not lack correct data



ere boys, who, at an age when others are eveloping a propensity to form a flying edge, are concerned only with the characters ev find reincarnated in their youthful their astral bodies when others are proting into space only the elliptical pigskin. Tall Victor and Lavourne are aged respecvely 13 and 9 years; they live with their dowed mother and an 18-year-old sister. rginia at 334 East Fifty-sixth street. The dent Theosophists and diligent propaganists of that cult. Neither of them, however, as ever demonstrated that she is living a recarnated life, although they firmly believe hat such is the case.

TOUTHFUL THROSOPHIST.

THE STATE AS STREET HE WERE A PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O Antonio Fernandez was a celebrated violin teacher, and while he provided a handsome income for his family, left them at his eath without any means for their suport. He and the mother of the young thesophists were born in Havana, and came romoid and aristocratic families. This fact, wever, did not prevent the widow, when the me came for her to supply the means for the smily's support, from turning her pretty taste dressmaking to practical account; assisted by her daughter she now maintains the family ery comfortably in a pleasant suite of apartandez, and her people before her for several enerations, have been disciples of this interting system of philosophy. That her boys sordinary qualities, even those pertaining to e adept degree, is, she thinks, only natural. a Sun reporter who has been a frequent ctor and Lavourne have testified to their asciousness of their previous existences and steresting excursions made by their astral odies. Mrs. Fernandez, when the reporter salled, objected at first to granting an interair then at home, as she feared that the unsted in the truths of theesophy might scoff it the revelations of her son, but at last conuted to the interview in view of the suppor ad comfort which believers would derive

m the evidence which Victor could give. The Sun reporter was invited into a parlor s whose walls hung pictures of Mme. Blavaty, Anna Besant, and lesser lights of esoteric iddhism, and mottoes whose sentiments. swever unsatisfying to the unenlightened. stain the convictions of the inner brothersed and sisterhood. There Miss Virginia as found at work on a piece of embroidery leaded for the worldly adornment of some ship and prosperous patroness. Miss Virtala offered to call Victor at once, but was evented by her mother, who reminded her amildly chiding tone that the 13-year-old ter "is at present immersed in a theosophal work in his study and cannot be dis-

estions sent to him from London This information was calculated to add to einterest the reporter already felt in the May Theosophist, and Mrs. [Fernander's next mark had a tendency to add to the adept's estige. Mrs. Fernandez next said: "Victor informed me that when he had part-

abed. He is trying to solve some perplaxing

completed his researches he would come ther a cup of coffee. He has always emulatthe example of Balzac, and when under frest pressure of work drinks coffee almost to The London problem had evidently en-

fressed the young Theosophist beyond even scounter attraction of the Balzacquian cup. arbo remained immersed in his study for a usiderable time, during which Mrs. Fernanstaided the reporter's quest with much per-

ent information. from bothering Victor with worldly things hen he is interrogating our divine philosohy and recording the brighter realities of

when he is interrogating our divine philosohy and recording the brighter realities of
spreult."

The mother further explained that Victor
de not differ from other boys except when
suder the poculiar influence of "occult seelag," a condition, she explained, which could
sither be brought on nor avoided at will.
Then Victor is paradoxically blessed with an
scult seeing, when he views the unviewable,
he is," explained his mother, "to all apsurances the same boy, excepting for a
strain restiveness and absent-mindedness
that then come over him." As the four
where explained these peculiarities of
the boy, her own low, gently modulated
when and the half-darkened room made a
loger prejude and condition for his entages, which happily occurred at that time.
It softly opened a door leading from an inner
flow, and glided noiselessly, without noticing
has of the three porsons present to a divan
a soomer nearest the street, sank upon it
with a sigh, and, resting his wear? hoad in
he hand turned his pale face toward the halfshuttered window and gazed out with larke,
leastrating black eyes.

The boy's manner evidently greatly impressed his mother and slater, and the relotter too, felt the influence of this morbid
when the boy slowly turned his
learn head and intentiy fixed him with his
learning dark eyes.

Head his mother and slater, and the relotter too felt the influence of this morbid
when the bars. Fernander first recovered
hower of speech and this only whon she
salined that her visitor was rapidly beling
bookeed. The situation was decidedly relevel when lifes. Fornander said

Victor, this gentleman wants to interview
he on theosophical matters. I have refrained
how a speaking because I thought rou were
living to solve some difficult question."

The atmosphere was further humanized
when victor displayed an almost conventional
heaver is the opportunity to be interviewed.

In he halfor his face was worldied by a
bortch blush. This lapse into what the Rev.
Guadband would call a human boy was recov-

ly. What's the matter. Vic' liave you got em again?" he asked.
The room was nearly dark, and as the reporter sat in the most deeply shadowed corner the newcomer could not see him. He continued to think that "Vic" had em again until he was physically made aware of the reporter's presence. But he romained a hungry. nosphere was finally dispelled.

SERPENT MIGRATION.

A Source of Profit to One Man Who Understands Their Movements.

From the Alten Sentinel-Democrat. Do snakes migrate? Perhaps this question has never occurred to you, or if it did it is unlikely that you were interested in it, but there is more perhaps than you thought for in the answer to this query. Yes, in a rather loose sense snakes do mi-

grate, that is, they have certain hibernating quarters and make certain excursions reguarly every summer and their lives are just as systematic as those of any other living hing. Their migrating habits have long

larly every aummer and their lives are just as systematic as those of any other living thing. Their migrating habits have long them. Their migrating habits have long been known to naturalists, and the bluffs along the river afford a splandid locality migration. Just at this season of the year, when winter is coming on, all the sorpents in the lowiands across the river, on the lainands, and in the fleids are making for the bluffs, and in the fleids are making for the bluffs, and it is ecommon thing to see a snake swimming the Mississippt in the fall of the year, always going toward the blill.

Terrace, who has frequented the river along the Plans Bluffs almost at itselfies are her build and the hing toward the Illinois bluffs and the hing toward the Illinoi committee to await every one of them on the soit side of the head with the hard end of an overgrown petals.

The old man had waxed very genial by this time, and together with my comrade, who had nust come up, we went up to the house to see his collection. He lived in a little cabin boat, in a back room of which he had over fifty live and hiseleg snakes, which he said he sold to a man in at Louis, who sold them to different parties for different uses. How did I learn the trick? said the snake hunter. Well sir, I learned it when a boy we used to live on the biuffs above and hear the Wisconsin line, and every full the Indiana would come down from the reservation and contch ratileanakes when they crossed the river. They sold the dual snakes to a man at the fort, and ilearned the trick from the Indiana. Every fall the snakes take to the biuffs, and they ouly swim the river when the sun is warmest in the middle of the day. I used to catch them with a beat, like the Indiana, but I've learned a trick the reds didn't know, and that is that you can each home shakes along the shore with one-half the work."



to meet with a vessel. Soon I saw through, my glasses a steamer trying to cross straight in my course it suddenly stopped. This action on the part of the steamer was simply madness. It was dangerous not only to the balloon and my life, but also to the people on board the steamer, as the sparks from the smokestacks easily could light the gas in the balloon, amounting to some 16,000 cubic feet. the explosion of which, no doubt, would have

killed many persons. "Happily the commander of the steamer perceived the danger and moved his vessel round. Now it was my turn to try the best way of coming down. I had put out the thick rope which is used to hold the balloon and is made of cocoa fibres. I now threw out the anchor and the speed of the balloon was slackened, but the steamer was still out of hearing. Then I fastened two empty bal-

AXEL JOSEPHSSON.

GOTHAM'S AMERICAN RESTAURANTS. They and the Viands They Represent Are

Disappearing Under Foreign Invasion, Very few American restaurants have been

able to withstand the pressure for fashionable French. German, and Italian titles and designations, and the homely American dining room where all were served alike and everything was solid and substantial is now pretty nearly a thing of the past. On Thanksgiving Day recently the absence of American places was particularly noted. Practically all the hotels have fallen in line with French tills of fare, and the exceptions are chiefly German. There are 234 hotels in this city and 1,250 restaurants not hotels, the total number of eat-ing places of the first class, exclusive of dairies, "beaneries" (cheap restaurants of the "Boss Tweed" and "Jim Fisk" order), and east side coffee house, being about 1,500. This total does not include clubs where meals are furnished to members and their guests, railway restaurants or saloons furnishing quick lunches or cheap dinners. In all there are 2,000 eating places in New York.

The homely American fare which was once the rule everywhere, ple being ever conspic-uous, is now a very subordinate and sometimes absent feature of the bill. "Beans à la Boston," "clam chowder à la coquille," "ham and eggs a la maltre d'hotel," such are the variations of the once fashionably approved and universally popular dishes which a stranger was certain to see advertised.

The marked and recent changes of menu are attributable to a variety of causes, prominent attributable to a variety of causes, prominent among them being the increase of the number of flats having indifferent or inferior cooking facilities. The transient population of New York city is steadily increasing, and many neighborhoods once exclusively American have now something of a cosmopolitan charac-ter. Some cooks, it has been hinted, are paid liberal wages more on account of their ability have now something of a cosmopolities, are paid for. Some cooks, it has been hinted, are paid liberal wages more on account of their ability to choose high-flown and resounding titles for mysterious dishes than for any practical service they are able to render. A French bill of fare is at once, therefore, their delight and their chief stock in trade. Upon its continuance and its variations depends their retention, and they have every reason, therefore, to set their faces against the old-fashloned and matter-of-fact American names. While these are among the contributing causes to the changes an alteration of public taste in dining accounts much for the practical retired

tion, and they have every reason, therefore, and matter-of-last American names. While these are among the contributing causes to the change on anterior contributing causes to the change on a terror to the change of the change a fellow seems to forget all the outside influences that used to draw him from the cheerless quarters he had in some conventional boarding house. Yes, sir, the men are kept at home.

I do not draw conclusions from myself alone, but I can see the thing in the average man living in the same building with me. They're all home bodies: and it gets around to me from the female side of the establishment that most of the husbands are colanged men,' that they used to be fond of getting out for a good time;' now they are confirmed stayers in. I am sure that this mode of life is the best for people of moderate means in a city lise New York. It is a benefit to the women, too. They get rid of the amoying servant—ecok or chambermaid—that has worried their lise out; they useabe the importunities and imperimences of buildher, baker, corner groses, and as on; they are no longer tired to death from running up and down interminable flights of stairs all day long; they have nothing or little to annoy them, beyond cortain small things that must always come with every mode of life, and they can give their time to something improving to themselves and to the development of their children. I think it is unius to charge that women thus conditioned are given over to rethree large apartment busses, with restaurants and where there is no housekeeping going on—regular hotels in fact, but without he observes most of a total—and I have come inst my presence of mind and failed to grapple the rope to the ventiliator and hand on to it with all my powers.

Now it was loo late. I had passed the island and the balleon came down in the main and and the water rushed in with such force that fould not move. The most of the water is to the next island I was under the water. But this could not continue. Through some equilibration eventuals as well as the goninos often the development of their children running up and down intermination and the water rushed in with such force that from running up and down intermination and the water rushed in with such force that from running up and down intermination and the water rushed in with such force that from running up and down interminated to death from running up and down intermination and the state of the such flittle to annoy them, berond continues. The most of the water force is that must always come with the feel of the next island I was wonder less cased having them broken. I tried now different positions, but as the goninos often thus conditioned are given over the positions, but as the goninos often thus conditioned are given over the positions of the checiesness of a hotel and I have come to pursue—to try saving my life. Passing over the checiesness of a hotel and I have come to pursue—to try saving my life. Passing over the next cliff I umped down. The bailton shot up into the air and disappeared. I was caved. But, alse in what condition and for

how a lone time. I had burt my left leg failing down, and could not stand up. The stand of the s

15 to 16 years ... 15 to 16 years ... Total217

el curing the habit or of decreasing the propertion of those addicted to it.

In Paris the usual treatment has been to rub the extremities of the fineers with alose, bitter simonds, sulphate of quinns, macrasted quassis, &c. Some physicians counsel the constant wasning of gioven or advise putting them on at night. But the insufficiency of all these means has long been demonstrated. The child takes up the vicious habit as soon as the means of coercion are removed.

As to the cure of this pseuliar disease Berilpion has much to say. He advocates strongly the grouping in classes of children of the which is employed in the English system of reformatory schools. He is opposed to the isolation of pupils who have the habit, where they a careful system of food and exercise, and thus try by every means to fortify the nervous system of the child. He continues when the cause has been proved, he employs his own treatment, which is as follows: 1. To create a counter-irritant and thus to transform by outward excitation the unconscious act into a conscious one. 2 To strengthen the reasonable impulse. 3 To strengthen the reasonable will be addy to these the treatment by suggestion while in hypnotic alsep.

In pursuance of his observations, blank forms have been sent out and by this means there has been begue a more complete examination of all the schools of France, so that under his direction there can be made a most careful study of the newly diagnosed disease.

DESPERATE MORITE KEISWALTER. Foiled in a Plot to Slaughter His Neighbors

With Dynamite, He Hange Himself in Jail, ROULETTE, Pa., Dec. 15.-When Dr. Rede of New York, in company with David Yuengling. the brewer, and others, purchased 25,000 acres of the wilderness in the southeastern part of this county (Potter), and in 1855 established the Germania colony at the present thriving village of Germania, among the families who emigrated from Germany and began the work of clearing away the forest to make future homes in that wild region was one by the name of Keiswalter. The colonists, through much toil, privation, and hardship, be-came prosperous and prominent people In northern Pennsylvania, with very few exceptions. The Kelswalter family was one of the peculiarly fortunata. There was a son, Moritz. He was 10 years old when they came to Germania. He grew up to be a rough, eccentric, and even desperate man-For years he caused much trouble at intervals in the peaceful community, where to this day, with the exception of one man, no one but Germans have lived. Nevertheless, Moritz

with the exception of one man, no one but Germans have lived. Nevertheless, Moritz accumulated a good deal of property. Of late he had been unusually rough and boisterous, and the leading citizens of Germanis took him severely to task, and warned him that conduct would be followed by the taking of legal action against him.

For a couple of weeks Relswalter had been sulien and brooding. Thursday morning his large barn was discovered to be in flames, and it was evident that it had been set on fire. Relswalter's house was but a short distance from the barn, and but for the prompt and persistent efforts of the citizens that building and adjoining ones would have burned. The barn was consumed, with all its contents.

While the people were saving the house and other property, two shots were fired from the house. Immediately following the reports came an explosion that shattered the windows and sent a shower of broken glass flying in the faces of a dozen or more citizens who were near, injuring several severely. Relswalter had not been seen from the time the fire was discovered. The shots convinced the citizens that he was in the house, and a number rushed in to secure him. He was found hiding in a back room, and was taken into custody, but only after a desperate struggle, during which he nearly killed two of his captors. While the struggle between the citizens and Kelswalter was going on, one of the former discovered a dynamite cartridge on the floor, and after their desperate fellow townsman was accured a search of the house was made. Fifty of the cartridges were found, arranged with the rest, but would have had his revenge. One of the cartridges were found, arranged with the rest, but would have had his revenge. One of the cartridges had exploded when he fired. Keiswalter was taken to Coudersport and lodged in jail. The next morning when the jailer entered the prisoner's cell he found head been left in the cel'.

then Major by the votes of the most famous

men who ever formed a battalion.
Since I wrote you my letter about the "compromises of 1861," I received a "cut" (from a frie d) of a letter of Ward H. Lamon, Lincoin's first Marshal in Washington, written for the Evening Star of that city, probably long after the events related, as on the back of the cut the fight of Sullivan and Jackson is mentioned as probable. The Marshal's account is very wide of the mark in facts, as the "yarns" of "old soldiers" generally are. Mr. Lamon

Most carriously he has established the fact that tail bitture is in most cases hereditary. This conclusion was reached after an incurrence of the most cases hereditary. This conclusion was reached after an incurrence of the most of th

estimates that there are 050,000 acres of land in Virginia's part of Chesapeake Bar alone suitable for cyster planting, besides 150,000 acres of "natural rock," as the natural cyster deposits are called, and a considerable area of orster planting ground on the Atlantic coast of Accomack county. He believes that the State's oyster grounds should in time yield in rentais \$1 per acre, and it is supposed that from this source alone the State would draw a revenue of \$1,000,000 per year. He insists that this is not taxation, but rent. The State's whole revenue from taxation in the last fiscal year was less than \$3,150,000.

Virginia has long pursued a vacillating policy as to her oyster deposits, and there has been a constant warfare between the few seacoast dwellers and the great majority of the reople because the former resisted all attempts to treat the cyster deposits as the property of the whole people. They equally resisted the frequently threatened policy of selling the oyster grounds outright to private persons. The effects of the law have been in-teresting and curious. They are perhaps best seen on the island of Chiacoteague, where almost every able-bedied man is employed in the oyster industry. There are only half a dozen wealthy men on the island, and they are oyster planters, but there is no real poverty because it is always fairly profitable to catch oysters in the natural beds, and the earnings of a self-employing oysterman really fix the minimum of wages for grown men in all occupations. Any man who does not like his job may quit it and catch oysters from the natural peds. Even the oyster planters are forced to pay their em-

is the second that it had been set on fire of the second that is the second that the second that is the

Gov. Mckinney accompanies his recommendation as to renting the cyster grounds with the further recommendation that the oyster navy of Virginia be improved, and a more effective cyster police force is likely to be needed if the renting system is carried into effect. There has been a constant war over the imaginary boundary line between Maryland and Virginia in Tangler Sound, because the cyster men of each State encroached upon the cyster grounds of the other. It has been especially hard to protect private cyster beds in this region, and if the whole area of Virginia's cyster beds shall be rented, there will be plenty of work for the cyster navy in protecting the interests of the renters against attacks from unemployed cystermen.

There has been a curious transformation in the Virginia cyster business since the close of the civil war. During the years of the conflict the cyster beds were little worked. Before the war they had been chiefly worked by slave labor. The price of cysters was high when the war closed, and it was found that the neglected beds were rich in fine cysters. The people of Virginia were utterly prostrated in business by the war, and thousands of them from all walks of life went to catching cysters. The business was extremely profitable for some years, but owing to the reckless use of the dredge millions of young cysters were destroyed, and the law of 1870 was passed. This has arrested the destruction of the natural beds, but there have been years of great scarcity since that time, and the production of Virginia cysters is much short of the demand.

WASHINGTON'S COLORED 400.

They Have Wealth, Are Aristocratic and Ultra-tachionable. From the shiffulo Commercial

A negro aristogracy! Sounds odd, doesn't it? Yet such an aristocracy exists in Washington and it is, relatively, at least, the equal in wealth, culture, and refinement of that of our

best circles of white society.

Washington is a colored man's paradisa. The term "colored man" is the one they in-variably employ in speaking of themselves. They tell you they are not negroes-that negroes are the low blacks-that they are celored people, and that white ladies and gentlemon appreciate that fact and address them ac-

ored people, and that white ladies and gentlemen appreciate that fact and address them accordingly. The atendard of gentility among the whites is fixed by their use of these terms. But, call them what you please. Washington is their paradise; the one spot on earth where a part of their number have a social standing, and where they are something more than more howers of wood and drawers of water.

The colored aristocracy of Washington really numbers about they all told and in that respect they sland on an equal footing with Ward Me-Allister's "four hundred" in the New York metropolis. These Washington colored swells live in fine houses. They are possessed in many cases of large wealth. They keep their own carrisages, and they have servants in abundance who minister to their wants. They have everything, in short, that money and good taste can suggest. But there is one thing they want that all their wealth can't give them, and that is a whiteshin. The wealthlest colored man in Washington would gladiy exchange places with the meanest white if it were in his power to exchange akins also.

In their church worship the colored four hundred" are quite as scribalve as their white neighbors and a colored day laborer would in presenting himself at the portals of Graca Church in New lock. There are othere colored churches there where the poor and the fairly well-to-de meet on squal terms, but they are not the church is man of the same degree would in presenting himself at the portals of Graca Church in New lock. There are othere colored churches there where the poor and the fairly well-to-de meet on squal terms, but they are not the church. The swellest colored churches in the Fifteenth Street Prashverian. On Eunday mornings Fifteenth street, in the vicinity of the church, is filled with carriages. The church. He may own a hundred carriages and they us their on these occasions. In this respect they are aping the worst form of white anobers, in England every gentleman walks to church. He may own a hundred carriages but the c they are along the worst form of white anob-berr. In impliand every gentleman waits to church. He may own a hundred carriages, but he desan't use them to take him to and from the church. Some of these days Americana will copy this custom from their English coustns and when the American whites sholish the present fashion of riding to church, the Washington colored swells will profit by the object lesson.